THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1886.

Amusements To-day. Amusements Te-day,

Academy of Music-Concert. 2 F. M.

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Academy of Music. Bronklyn-Lakine. 2 F. M.

Blow Opers House-Adonts. 2 F. M.

Consequents of Music P. M.

Co Pemperapse - Vallet av and bett at Standard Cheatre - Unchmidt S.P. M. Star Cheatre - The bits S.M. Stellware - Hall Court. S.P. M. Fony Pontar's Cheatre - Vallety S.P. M. Thatle the tre- Lucier. IP. M. Union Square | bentre Pepita P. M. Wallack's Theatre Home - 30 P. M. Bd Avenue | heatre Jack to the lost of M.
Sth Avenue | heatre - thate | fr M.
Idth Mirret | heatre - Evangeline | Fr M.

The Cable Scheme in the Legislature. Section 7 of chapter 252 of the Laws of 1884

provides that the local authorities of a city to whom application is made for consent to the construction of a street railroad may at their option provide for the sale of the franchies to build and maintain such railroad, and may sell the same at public auction.

This contemplates, of course, a sale to the highest bidder-the person or corporation who will pay the city the highest price for the franchise. If it was to be amended at all, it should

have been made mandatory instead of merely permissive. The Legislature should say to the authorities of the city that they must provide for a sale of the franchise to the highest bidder.

In place of such a change, however, what is proposed? A law commanding a sale, not to the high-

est bidder for the franchise, but to the bidder who will carry passengers for the lowest rate of fare!

A bill having this effect has been passed by the State Senate. If it becomes a law, it will give the Cable Company the franchise they seek without any payment to the city beyond the percentage of their gross receipts, which, under the existing statute, such corporations are required to pay into the city treasury.

Nobody can doubt that the franchise is

worth a great deal more than this.

The provision for giving it to the bidder who will charge the lowest rates of fare was advocated in the State Senate on the ground that it was peculiarly beneficial to the poer workingman. Nonsense! Low rates of fare could be provided for just as well as a condition for giving any consent at all, and the franchise could also be sold to the highest bidder, thus adding to the revenue of the city and decreasing the taxes which burden the poor workingman, whether he pays them directly or not.

Such a grant, if given at all, ought only to be given to those who will pay the city the largest consideration for it. The bill which has just passed the State Senate seems designed to give it to the existing Cable Company for the smallest possible consideration. If the Assembly does not stamp on this project the Governor will doubtless put his foot on it.

Mr. Chamberlain's Revolt.

The doubts which have been frequently expressed with regard to Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN'S adhesion to Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish programme are unhappily now justified. The most prominent leader of the Radical section of the Liberal party has resigned for the reason, according to his newspaper organ, the London Chronicle, that he cannot assent to a revival of the Irish Parliament, or to the expropriation of Irish landlords at the cost of large additions to the national debt. We have no grounds for supposing that the resignation will be withdrawn, since it is based upon objections to a policy from which the Premier seems determined not to swerve. That Mr. G. O. TREVELYAN has also decided to desert the slight consequence, since he has owed the chance of testing his abilities in office to Mr. GLADSTONE'S partiality, and could not, in opposition to his patron, control a vote except his own. But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had nobody but himself to thank for the high place he had attained, and therefore his defection at this crisis may well be viewed with some anxiety by the friends of Ireland. Let us then look somewhat closely at his political career, and try to measure the effect of the regretted rupture between the Liberal

Prime Minister and his Radical lieutenant. We can best estimate how much Mr. CHAMBERLAIN can do by defining precisely what he is. Even his supporters would describe him rather as an expert politician than as a large-minded statesman. He is a man of shrewd devices and of dexterous expedients rather than disinterested aims and deep-rooted principles. By his firm grasp of Birmingham, and by his rapid extension of the caucus system over a multitude of election districts in the north, he has proved himself the most accomplished organizer and wirepuller in Great Britain. When the last election closed, he could feel reasonably assured of controlling by his personal volition a larger following to the House of Comons than any man in public life except Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. PARNELL. But his influence rested on foundations much more precarlous than those of the authority exerted by either of the men just named. In the astonishing ascendancy possessed by both of those great leaders there is a moral as well as a mechanical element, the vitalizing power of profound convictions and high purposes as well as organizing skill. In them political adroitness is the useful and submissive servart, not the smug substitute of statesman ship. The artiflees and resources of the Parliamentary tactician, in which they are no less proficient than Mr. CHAMBERLAIN himself, are in their hands sacred to the furtherence of a humane and righteous cause In any contest they would prove more than a match for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in the manouvres of strategic and forensic fence, but upon the present issue of justice and beneficence to Ireland, it is the sword of Greatheart that they wield.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had never been identifled with a popular measure of capital importance until, during the last canvass, he borrowed for electioneering effect from Mr. HENRY GEORGE and Mr. MICHAEL DAVITI the scheme of land municipalization, which in its application to the rural districts, was transformed into the tempting proffer of three acres and a cow. But it is now plain enough that the millionaire manufactures omid have cared nothing about the agrarian reform he advocated, that he put it forward as a mere decoy, for he would otherwise acknowledge that a principle sound is England must be sound in Ireland too, and

England is to deal first with a more crying grievance and establish the precedent of a State-created peasant proprietary in Ireland. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN may believe himself to have evinced sagneity in basing his resignation primarily, not on his aversion to home rule, which the masses of the English people could not be prevailed upon to share, but on unwillingness to sanction a new public loan which, if incurred at all, should rather-such is the mischievous deduction he means his followers to make-be applied to relieving the necessities of the English poor. Yet the truth is that for the propounder of tand municipalization in England to array himself against land nationalization in Ireland will prove either a futile or a wicked act. Its wickedness will soon be patent if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN succeeds in rekindling race jealousies and rancore by persuading British workmen that the money given to one kingdom will be lost to the other. But we believe that the attempt to inflame the English proletariat against its comrade in misfortune, the Irish peasantry, is destined to swift discomflure. Mr. PARNELL and Mr. DAVITT should find It easy to lay bare Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S Insincerlty and inconsistency, and the toilers of the loom and of the plough will be convinced by Mr. GLADSTONE that the man who shrinks not from redressing at the public cost the wrongs endured for centuries by Irlshmen may be trusted not to overlook the needs and rights of his own countrymen.

The Tenure of Office.

When after two years of unpleasant exerience the Republicary found ANDREW Johnson intractable in his determination to set up a personal policy satside their party lines, their first care was to take the offices and public patronage, as far as possible, out of his hands.

They passed the Civil Tenure act in 1867, which, for the first time in the history of the Government, assumed to confer upon the Senate a part of the executive power, such as the Constitution never contemplated. The President's hands were managled, so that he could not remove officers, however unworthy, without the consent of the Senate.

In 1869, when Gen, GRANT became President, an attempt was made to repeal the law, but the Republicans would not trust their own chosen chief absolutely, and would not part with the power acquired through a partisan law, which had been, and still is, challenged as unconstitutional. They would only consent to an amendment by which the President might suspend any civil officer in his discretion.

This concession touched the marrow of the disputed authority, and was virtually an admission that the original act went beyond any rightful power of the Senate. It would never have been made but for fear of a collision with Gen. GRANT, who was then immensely popular. When he subsequently recommended the total repeal of these laws in his first regular message, the Senate turned a deaf ear to the proposition.

The debate on the amended act brought out the best ability on both sides, not only as to where the power of removal was lodged but as to the political aspects of the question. On the latter point Mr. SHERMAN said :

" I believe that all the leading officers of this Government ought to be in harmony with the political sentiment of the majority, and that although the doctrine of Governor Mancy was rather too bluntly stated in his expression that 'to the victors belong the spoils,' yet in actual practice, in theory, and in fact, no Administration of this Government ever did or ever will eject without practically acting upon the rule that to the successful party belong the great offices of the Government at may not be according to the theoretical codes of morality and public policy which the Federalists talked of when the Democrats were in power, and which the Democratic party talked of when the Federalists were in power, but still it is a rule of practical administration which will always be applied in a republican form of

This is sound doctrine, and entirely applicable to a Government in which one party or the other, for the time being, should control its political action. It is right that the party in the majority, and representing the will of the people expressed at the ballot box, should choose its agents to administer the great trusts for which it is responsible.

As individuals men assert this practice in all the vocations of life. There is hardly an exception to it in any sphere of human action. What is government but an aggrega-Ministry for the same cause is a fact of but | tion of individual experience? During their long possession of power the Republicans converted the offices into partisan agencies, and utilized the public patronage to exclude the Democrats and keep them down.

Their abuses were innumerable, and they were flagrant and demoralizing on the civil service. But they furnish no reason why the long proscribed Democrats should be still further prescribed from sharing in the conduct of the Government, or why Republican incumbents who were appointed as a reward for party work should be continued in office and preferred to deserving Democrats. Reform is to be achieved by removing the bad Republican elements and replacing them with good Democrats.

Mr. Sherman, when Secretary of the Treasury, carried this doctrine much beyond the lines laid down in his speech. He was one of the chief managers of the Great Fraud, and may be described as the directing mind of that unequalled conspiracy. He rewarded the instruments employed in Louisians. South Carolius, and Florida with valuable offices, beginning with the Returning Boards and going down through the column of thieves, forgers, perjurers, ballot-box stuffers, and miscellaneous criminals.

Mr. EDMUNDS and other Republican Senators, who are now making war on the President under protence of purifying the public service by stern inquiry into his appointments, never uttered a murmur against the villains who had stolen the votes of Louisiana and Florida. The charges against them were dismissed complacently by the very senators who have now become suddenly virtuous and rigid in their exactions.

The departments at Washington and the Custom Houses, Post Offices, mints, and laud offices still hold hundreds of the vile creatures who were put in place by Mr. Shen-MAN in 1877, and they make merry at the expense of worthy and honest Democrats, who were loyal to their principles during the long proscription and persecution to which they were subjected.

Immigrants We Do Not Want.

According to the census of 1880, the number of our insane born in the Union was 65,654, or one to every 662 of the ntire native population, while the number of foreign birth was 26,346, or one to every 254 of the foreign population. In the State of New York there were 7,790 insane natives, or one to every 497 of the native population, and 6,321 foreign-born insane, or one to every 192 of the foreign population. In that year 21,745 native and 34,312 foreign born paupers were in the poorhouses and almshouses of this State, the proportion being one native pauper to every 176 of the native population, and one foreign pauper to every 36 of the foreign born.

These suggestive statistics were made the basis of a report presented to the National that the quickest and surest way of compelling the State, or any municipal fraction of it, to endow with homes the
landless artisans and farm hagds of from them the conclusion was drawn that

Congress should more strictly guard foreign immigration, with a view to preventing the shipment to our shores of the refuse population of other countries. It is true that in 1882 an act was passed requiring an examination into the condition of foreign passengers arriving a our ports, and the return, at the expense of the vessels bringing them, of convicts, lunatics, and other persons unable to take care of themselves, and who are likely to become a charge upon the public. But, as a matter of fact, few are so discovered and returned and probably only a small part of those against whom the law was directed, for the statistics of penal and charitable institutions

show that the proportion of foreign-born inmates is rapidly increasing. The reason for this is that the law cannot be properly enforced with the present number of examiners. Dr. HALLOCK said, for instance, in the debate on the report, that he was examining physician for one year at Castle Garden, and during that time 266,000 persons passed under his hands. Of course he was unable to scrutinize thoroughly so great a number and to find out their physical and mental condition or their capacity to take care of themselves. The insane, capecially, are oftentimes very hard to detect, and the families and communities who ship lunaties to us, knowing our law, would take pains to send only those whose infirmity was not too apparent.

Dr. Hoyr, therefore, made the suggestion, and it is one well worth heeding, that our consuls and commercial agents abroad be charged with the duty of examining intending emigrants and giving certificates to those fit to be received. As one of the conference remarked, the majority of these officers have not too much to do, and, indeed, many of them are at a loss how to kill time, so that he new duty imposed on them would not be burdensome. Besides, they must know, or they ought to be able to find out, more about the antecedents of those proposing to emigrate than an examiner here can discover.

The evil is serious, and we shall be getting more and more of these criminals and incapables unless we take efficient means to keep them out, since the tendency is for the strong to emigrate first and for the weak to come later. Our public and private provisions for charitable support also encourage such immigration, and of those immigrants who come hither from Italy and from Canada. for instance, with the intention of remaining only until they have secured a competence with which to return, the criminal, the disabled, and the lazy are left on our hands.

The New Torpedo Boats.

In the bill for strengthening the navy, recently introduced by the House Naval Committee, one clause reads as follows:

"Four first-class torpedo boats, costing in the aggraof \$400 000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated."

The bill as a whole contemplates very large expenditures, something like fifteen millions, we believe. Some of its provisions will not pass unchallenged-for example, the one which proposes to complete the doubleturret monitors at a cost of \$3,600,000. But, without now going into the merits of the measure as a whole, the provision of it just quoted will give the country, at a total cost of \$100,000, four first-class torpedo boats of great auxiliary value in the defence of four great harbors. One blow from such a craft might send to the bottom an ironelad that had cost five million dollars.

Rear Admiral FREMANTLE, in a recent summary of the number of torpedo boats built and building up to January, 1886, found that Great Britain had 130; France, 107; Germany, 67; Russia, 138; Italy, 70; Turkey, 5; Austria, 38. To these we may add Holland's 20, the 20 also of Greece, and the 10 of Denmark. It is true that some of these craft are small, but England has 61 of the first class; France, 57; Germany, 59; Italy, 47; Austria, 80. Compare this record with that of our own country, as given in the report with which the House Naval Committee accompanies its bill. It means that the United States Government " has not now a single torpedo boat and does not own one auto-mobile torpedo." At this time France is constructing no fewer than thirteen torpedo boats. Holland is building three large ones. And besides the torpedo boats proper we might consider the class of torpedo cruisers, costing two or three times as much. Of these the construction of one is provided

for in the House bill. But whether the torpedo cruiser be author ized or not, Congress should begin the building of torpedo boats. It is not necessary to magnify their possibilities, or to exaggerate the part they can play in harbor defence. They cannot take the place of a system of forts and of fixed defences. They have only an auxiliary work to perform. This work, however, they can do, and one great recommen dation in their favor is the rapidity with which they can be constructed. Probably all four of the vessels of this class now under consideration could be completed, if required, insix or eight months from the signing of the contracts.

An officer of the Kulghts of Labor delly ered an address on Sunday in Boston before the evangelical ministers of that town, and a their request, on "The Knights of Labor and the Labor Question." The speaker contrasted the former indifference of the churches to the subject with their present attitude of attention and interest. He might have added that it is most hopeful sign for labor and for religion to see an awakening in these churches to the im portance and the substantial justice of the demands of labor. It has been too much the tendency of Protestantism, in particular, to gravitate away from the lives and the hopes of poor and humble men and to become a luxury of the few. If it now shares and sympathizes in the generous struggle of combining labor to better the condition of all who work, if it does not show itself careless or hostile in that great struggle, it has a golden opportunity to win back many whom it has alienated, and to show once more that Christianity is no spirit of luxurious form and contracted sympathy, but s spirit of mercy and of brotherhood.

The statement that bicycles were to be substituted for cavairy horses in some military operations was at first not unnaturally treated as a joke by most people. Yet in the recent manceuvres of the Austrian army scouts mounted on bicycles and tricycles outdid cavalry in endurance, and now the cycle is formally adopted in the Austrian military estab lishment. Another contrivance now in full military use is the balloon, which is adopted in nearly all European armies, while in Germany the aeronautic corps is combined with the rail way brigade. Pigeons, too, have become parts of the military force in Germany and France and to a less extent in Russia, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. In the two first named countries private homing clubs train birds to supplement the military lofts; and it is obvious that pigeon posts may be very useful where terrupted. Finally, according to the Hanover barracks at Goslar to be trained for military Army Corps has ordered similar experiments in other garrison towns; and when sufficiently

ONE ROUND ONLY.

man Biles Knorks Out a Belligerent

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- Shortly before the House adjourned yesterday some excitement was occasioned in the corridors by a puzilistic exhibition, in which the participants were Representative Bilss of Brooklyn and. Jesse Carman, son of Gen, Carman, formerly of the Bureau of Agriculture, in which Carman Carman is not unknown in Brooklyn. His father was in the real estate business on Flatoush avenue, and the winter before last figured in Washington as the agent of those property owners who wanted the old Dutch Church ground selected wanted the old Dutch Church ground selected as the site for the Federal building. Recently Carman's name has been mentioned in Washington as one of the soreheade who are endeavoring to defeat the appropriation for additional ground for the Federal building, and it was freely asserted that he had been applying strong solithets to Mr. Bliss. The Congressman replied in language quite as strong. The son heart of this, and yesterday afternoon sent in his card to the Brooklyn member. Mr. Bliss came out and met Carman in the lobby. Carman opened the interview by asking if it wers true that Mr. Bliss had made certain reflections on his (Carman's) father, and, receiving a rely in the affirmative, made a lungs for the honorable member's nose. But Mr. Bliss was a little too quick. He struck out from the shoulder, and Mr. Carman. Jr., fell to the floor with blood flowing freely from a very much damaged nasal organ. The doorkeerers lifted Carman to his feet and advised him to go home, which he did after threatening to square the account with the Brooklyn member with a little coid lead. Mr. Bliss returned to his seat in the House.

The after has caused a good deal of task in town, but every one seems to agree that the young man received simply what he deserved. Mr. Bliss has no explanations to make. as the site for the Federal building. Recently

NEW YORK'S 36 FOIES. Their Relation to the National Democracy.

From the Galection Daily News.
The Sun says: "The Democrat who is now not frequently mentioned as harly to be nominated in very little difficulty about electing him; but that is a question which may give us pause."

he could carry the State of New York there would be very intite difficulty about electing him; but that is a question which may give us pause."

Of course it "may give us pause." This is the same old cry that has been dinned in the vexed cars of the Democracy, North and South, ever since the canclusion of the civit war. The Democratic parry has been prostituted quadrannally to the solitary hope of carrying New York. The thirty-six electoral votes of New York have been painted on a black flag and waved per-istently in front of the Democratic party. And vet, while the Democrats subordinate everything to the carrying of New York even to the extent of accepting a New York made platform and New York candidates, the Republicans have carried the State at three Presidential elections out of six since the breaking out of the civil war, and carried it with Western candidates for President.

Suppose the Democracy had courted the West as assiduously as they have courted New York for the past twenty years. Does any nerson believe that Indiana, Hilmois, Ohlo, Wisconsin, Michigan, Colorado, Newada, Oregon, and California would not now be Democrate, thus giving the Democrats, with the aid of the South, the presumetive hold on the Presidency? Incatering to the peculiar opinions and devouring arrogance of New York, its Democrats offend the West and South without absolutely insuring themselves in New York. Is this wise "politics," setting aside for a moment the principle at stake? Michigan, Wisconsin, and California only voted for Blaine by narrow pluralities the last time, and there is not much doubt entertained that each will go Democratic act time. With a Western candidate, or a candidate in sympathy with Western ideas, Ohlo, Hilmois, and even fows would be debatable ground, while Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, California, Nevada, Colorado, and Oregon would be reasonably safe for the Democrate, a compliment, and then shakes the thirty-six electoral votes of New York in front of the Democratic date, for the Presidency they were

What he Would Have Tried.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Had I been in command of the Oregon when it was apparent that the vessel would fill if the influx were not checked, and when there was no onger any hope of beaching her, I would have proceeded as follows:

I would have passed three or more chain mbles or hawsers, or both, over her bows and secured them like a belt about her waist where she was injured. Then I would have taken the heaviest and largest batch in the vessel, and I would have passed it over her side between the cables and her plates, forcing it down until the suction into her hold caused it to adhere to her immovably, like a patch. If this did not reduce the influx to a point at

which her powerful pumps could keep it under control, which I believe it would, I should have passed a dozen or twenty ropes over her bow. keel hauled them back to the damaged spot. strung bales of the woolien goods in her cargo on them, and dragged them under until they were sucked in and the hole stopped effectually. I don't think there is any great ingenuity in adduced to show that any really intelligent effort was made to save the vessel. So far as the circumstances have been yet recorded, it mpresses me as the most amazing example of a blind acquiescence to a decree of fate Capt Cottier says it was an "act of God;" but any Yankee skipper would have said, "Yes, an act of God, no doubt, but there's no sternal law about not keeping this water out!" CAPE COD.

Cleveland's Horseshoe Still Shlaing.

From the Buffalo Times. President Cleveland's good luck does not desert him. He is rising triumphantly above the Senate. The flerce partison battle which that body is waging against the Administration has railied the Det around the President. The contest came as a bless in disgulae to Mr. Cieveland and the whole Democra party. The President and the party have not had the best of an understanding since his inauguration. He has been slow in meeting the demands of his political

The effect of the Senate's attack upon President Cleveand has been to harmonize the differences existing the Democratic ranks. It has brought the Presiden be to place the Democracy in proper condition for the great campaign of 1888.

Senator Wallace for Governor of Pennsyl-

From the Philadelphia Pecat. WASHINGTON, March 16.-The Democratic congressional delegation, Wm. L scott not included. according to one of its leading members, is in favor of the numination of Senator Wallace for Governor if he can be induced to accept the place. If not, the majo will try to force an agreement on Buckslow. The nformation from the State here is that the Administraion is the originator of the idea, and that the Randal forces have failen in behind in a condition very little better than that of armed neutrality. The Administra-tion men favor Mr. Wallace because they would rather have him than Chauncey Black.

Ruscoe Conkiling's One Purpose,

From the Boston Herald. Roscoe Conkling is not only averse, professedly, to the proposition that he shall enter the struggle for Warner Milier's place; he goes further in his show of stubbornness-he absolutely refuses to reenter politics at all. Within as many days three personal, intimate friends have told me that he has now no other pur in life than to gain a competence against old age. It has been truly said that he was ruined through endorsements of the notes of a friend, but, to understand his present situation, it should be known that when he resigned hi come on to New York, at least so he said to his friends a the time. To day it is said that the Senate committee in vestigating Jake Sharp pays him \$250 a day, and he him self has announced that he is making \$100,000 a year.

Unreasonable Compinints. "Dan," said the President, "I understand

"I don't see why they should," replied Dan. "I left a two-gallon jug of it in the gentlemen's dressing room

Gen. Geo. A. Sheridan pronounces a sulogy on Gos. Grant at the Academy of Music to-night, so behalf of Lafayette Post, No. 140, for the benefit of the

MISS CLEVELAND ON ETENING DERESS.

the Does Not Approve of Any Bress Which

Shows the Bust-The Happy Moon. BOSTON, March 17 .- An Indignant lady, in reply to the criticisms of Miss Cleveland's dorecentions made by certain special correspond ents in Washington, has taken up the cudgele in behalf of the President's sister. In the Transcript to-day she quotes as follows from a letter written by Miss Cleveland to a friend who was indignant at the printed comments: since the wrecking steamer Rescue was on the I am very glad you have spoken to me about this me

wished but have had no opportunity to say. The newspapers' statement with regard to my "immodest dress" and its induence in encouraging "shocking scarcity of waists and electes" in other women's dress has been sent me several times, with accompanying comments, but always anonymously, so that I have been unable to reply, had I deemed the animus of the communication honest enough to justify an honest response. That has not always been the case, but to-day I received a note from a person who speaks of himself as an agred clerayman, who sigus his honest response. That has not always been the case, but to-day I received a note from a person who speaks of himself as an aged clergy man, who signs his full name to the communication and seems to be genuinely concerned and friendly, although I scarcely can reconcile the "true interest and true respect" which he has given apparently to the statement which forms the occasion of the protest. I should hardly feel true interest or true respect for a person whom I believed to be doing—i. .. using the brief promises to be doing—i. .. using the brief promises must be doing—i. .. using the brief promises must be doing—i. .. using the brief promises and maniters which are subversive of "whatenever things are pure, lovely, honest, and of good report." Such I be lieve the immediest dress of some f—w society women to be, and against such immodest yet have made that slien protest which it has every woman's right and duty to make, by having my own dress waites cut in a sivile which, so far as modedy is concerned, I should be quite withing to have all women to whom this style of dress is becoming and comfortable follow.

I approve of evening dress which shows the neck and arms. I do not approve of any dress which shows the first becoming and comfortable follows the neck and arms. I do not approve of any dress which shows the becoming and comfortable follows the neck and arms. I do not approve of any dress which shows the least to be drawn, and it is see clear to the sonal fravious society woman as to the ansonial. This line need never be passed and a fashiomate woman's low-neck evening dress need never be ammodest, If it is not is because also prefers it to be so.

It is wholly fairs, so far as I have observed, that a "shocking scarcity of waists and sleever marks the growing of society women." This is saily and painfully true of a few "society women," and it is mised shocking namentary revolting, and descring of the atmost demandable womanity, leading the subject and no argument. Any American womanican weat the waist of her

ELECTING ALDERMIN.

ALBANY, March 17 .- In the Senate this norning Mr. Daiy introduced the following bill: There shall be elected at the next general election in New York city fifteen Aldermen on a general ticket and from the entire city, to take office at moon on the first in January, 1897, constitute the Common Council. The Alderman who receives the largest number of votes shall be President of the Board.

Addraga who receives the largest number of votes stail be President of the Board.

Mr. McMillan cailed up his resolution favoring the Weber bill for Federal aid to the Erie Canal. He accepted the amendment offered by Mr. Vedder that as long as the State maintains it the Erie Canal shall be free, instead of piedging the State, as in the original resolution, to maintain the canal forever free.

Mr. Comstock offered an amendment which provides that the Federal Government shall reimburse the State for all cost and expense on account of the improvements contempiated by the Weber bill. This was adopted, and Mr. McMillan's resolution as amended was passed.

The House discussed at length Mr. McCann's bill to establish a State printing bureau in Albany. Mr. Erwin offered a substitute which takes the power of appointing the Superintendent of the Printing Bureau from the Governor, and provides for the designation of that official by the Legislature in joint ballot, the person thus appointed to hold the office until 1889, and the term of office thereafter to be three years; all vacancies in the office to be filled by the President protein, of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. The substitute was adopted. The bill went to a third reading.

DUKE LOUIS CALABRITIES DEATH. Interesting History of the Proprietor of

Duke Louis Calabritti died in Hoboken yesterday morning of pneumonia. He was to a very large estate in Italy. Soon after his the Government and the object of suspicion to of patriots Calabritti was one of the first to join of patriots Calabritt was one of the first to join him. While he was in this army his estate was conflacated by the Government, and he was left nearly penuliess. At the close of the war he was forsed to fly to England for safety. It is said that while there he married the daughter of a widowed Counters, but that this union

as not happy. After several years had elapsed, friends in taly succeeded in having the estate revert to the eldest of the Duke's two boys. The edict which banished him from his country still re-mained, and he came to this country in 1858, and, being compelled to work, accented em-ployment in the Hunke Hotel in Holoken. The building is directly in front of the ferry.

building is directly in front of the ferry.

The Duke soon became manager of the establishment, and at the d-ath of the owner he became the owner. He caused his name to be changed by the Lerislature to Duke, and he called his hotel by that name.

A few years ago, a friend said yesterday, Calabritti was recalled from exile, but he refused togo. He said his wife and children had left him to his fate for many years, and he had warmer friends in Hoboken than in Italy. He will be buried from St. Mary's Catholic Church on Bunday.

Gov. Murray Hesigas.

SALT LARE CITY, March 17.—After President Cleveland was inaugurated Gov. Murray signified that his resignation was at the disposal of the President whenever desired. Yesterday he received a telegram from Secretary Lamar that his resignation was desired tion would be handed to the President by R. N. Baskin, the delegate chosen by the non-Mormons to proceed to Washington to represent their interests. Mr. Baskin will go to Washington inmediately. Gov. Murray has prepared a synopsic of his work since his last annual report, closing it with the resignation, and will send it to the President. The Pribane says: "That there is deep regret amount his Genthes at the action of the President it is mested to deary. They feel that their dearest wishes have been disregarded, and they will dearest wishes have been disregarded, and they will be to succeed Gov. Murray. He may be some one as stalwart and true and brave and clear sightful as Gov. Murray. He may be a sick, and the doubt which large on the difference will make disquict in every loyal heart in Utah until the truth is known."

Gen. Crook Awatting Gerenimo's Surrender. WASHINGTON, March 17.-Information has seen received at the War Department from Gen. Crook which shows that the reports describing a meeting be-tween Gen. Crook and Geronimo on the border, at which Geronimo absolutely refused to surrender and afterward Geronimo absolutely refused to surrender and afterward field to the mountains, were solutely imaginative. Gen. Crook save he has not seen deronimo since the fight in Mexico, which resulted in the death of tract Crawford, at which time the Indians expressed a willingness to meet feen. Crook and gave becauses as an evidence of good faith. After Capt. Crawford's death, beath Mans, who succeeded to the command, went to San Bernandno, on the border, to await the arrival of the Indians. Since then four of the principal renegate chiefs arrived at the camp, and others were expected to follow. Gen. Crook reports in a telegram received yesterday that he would soon start for San Bernarding to meet the Indians and arrange for their surrender.

The Man who was Carried Over Mingara.

MONTREAL, March 17.—From the description of the man who recently waded into the Ningara River and was sarried over the Fails, it is believed he was Gue. lave Marcier, the absounding letter keeper of the Bank Nationale here. Marcier was 30 years of age, and had a wife and two children. He had been emboyed by the bank for fourteen or lifteen years at a marry of \$800 per gumum. He decidents amounts to \$1,000. Hiermethod was to forget the signatures of castomera to draits and checks, and act activides at to draw the inoury after he had certified them.

Jr., last night addressed a lorge audience of Harvard students upon the "Channes of Success for College Men in Buirconding." He thought that that duriness offered opportunities which compared favorably with those afforded by the liberal professions. The President Knews what the Senate is

BOSTON, March 17 .- Charles Francis Adams,

Dolog. From the Cincinnati Engalver.

The debate growing out of the controversy setween the Senate and the President has made one in-

portant disclosure not generally known. It is that the Prosident of the United States is furnished official transcript of the proceedings which take place in the executive or secret sessions of the Senats. Every vote of which a record is taken to certified to him, an his knowledge of the star chamber proceedings are thus as fully made known to him as if he were a member

Necessary to Good Government.

Mr. Cleveland-Did I understand you to say. Mr. Evaris, that to a republican form of government like ours partise are necessary?

Mr. Evaris—You did, sir, most indubitably.

Mr. Cleveland—I am very glad to hear you say it. Mr. Evarts. Your support in this matter gratifies me Some of these Jefforsenian simplicity idiots, you know, think we've been giving too many parties at the White House.

we've been giving too many parties at the White House. | him re-

WRECKAGE FROM THE OREGON. Agent Brown Denies the Story that the Oregon

was Sunk by an Explosion. The bark Peacemaker, Capt. Closson, which arrived from Bordeaux yesterday, reported that at 10 o'clock on Tuesday she passed through a large quantity of wreckage, such as enses, barrels, mail bags, life buoys, tables, chairs, books, trunks, hand bags, &c. The quantity was such as to indicate that some of the stuff had come to the surface of the water

ground. The pilot boat Negus, No. 1, and the brigantine Fidelia were picking up the wreckter, for it gives me an opportunity to say to you, and through you, perhaps, to others, what I have long wished but have had no opportunity to say. The newsage with small boats.

Vernon H. Brown, the agent of the Cunard Company, said yesterday that he had engaged Merritt's Wrecking Organization to look after ably go to the scene of the disaster this morning. At the first favorable opportunity a diver will be sent down to make a survey of the

wessel. Until this is done nothing can be determined about raising the Oregon. Mr. Brown has no hope that the wreck will be raised, but serious the property of the property of the propers of the propers that the Cergon was destroyed by dynamite instead of by a collision, made Mr. Brown indignant.

Officers who saw the other vessel and describe her rig, what can be said to such perple? The story is utter non-sense.

Chief Officer Wm. G. Matthews and Fourth Officer McMinus both say positively that they set the vessel that rais into the property of the story is utter non-sense.

Chief Officer Wm. G. Matthews and Fourth Officer McMinus both say positively that they set the vessel that rais into the raise of the wheel also said that he not only saw the vossel, hat be heard some one cry out on her. Fireman buffy, one of the men who was lowered over the side of the Oregon to repair her wounds, it was said by those who favored that they that the force was applied without.

In their reached for a foundation for the report that dynamite had destroyed the Oregon, it was said by those who favored that theory that the officer was applied without.

In their reached for a foundation for the report that dynamite had destroyed the dynamite theorists, might have been relied along the bottom of the bay and out to sea twenty miles southers who favored that theory that the other had been recovered. This, said the dynamite theorists, might have been relied along the bottom of the bay and out to sea twenty miles southers of the same of the

The Mayor's Scheme for Leasing Franchises In speaking of the Cable Railway franchise vesterday, Mr. Grace said that his chief reason for or osing the grant of the Alderman was that under it th city could gain no advantage from the growth of tradic lucident to the growth of the city, nor would the travelling public be benefited by the increased profits of the commanty. By leading the franchise to the highest commanty. By leading the franchise to the highest could be called a clause could be called a clause could be called a clause could contract by which under proper circumstances the rate of fare could be reduced, and this he thought should be done. It would then be for the Sinking Fund Commissioners to exercise a reasonable discretion as to whether the interests of the public would be best served by a reduction in the fare or by the payment of a stated rental into the city Treasury, or both.

Addermost theart, Cowie, De Lacey, Divver, Jachne, Mannunger, Mooney, Morgan, Murray, and Quinn were served yesterday with copies of Justice Lawrence's injunction with reference to the Cable road.

It Took Seven Men to Remove Him.

Philip J. Blake and Eugene Blake of the plumbing firm of Blake Brothers, 548 Hidson street were tried in the Court of Special Sessions for assaul upon John Harris an usher at Niblo's Garden, on last Sat upon John Harris an unher at Niblo's Garden, on last saturday night. Harris testified that he asked Philip J. Blake to remove his hat just as the performance of the "lvv Leaf" began. Hake refused. Older ushers came and then a policeman, and tried to take Blake from the theatre. A row resulted. Policeman Francia Murphy said it took three ushers and four policemen to remove Blake, who was hit several times with a bid. Blake said he was sitting on a rear seat, and that he kept his hal on because of a draught of air coming in through the door. No charge of assault was proved as sints Edward Blake, and he was discharged. Philip Blake was fixed \$50. He paid it.

Levying on Western Union Property.

Under Sheriff Sexton yesterday levied upon Under Sheriff Sexton yesterday leviol upon property of the Western Union Telegraph Company pursuant to a judgment obtained by James R. Goodsell, formerly President of the National Associated Press, in samt for a large sum for damages resulting from the breaking by the Western Union, as alleged, of a contract for senting the news. The difficulty was adjusted by a bond being given in the name of Russell Sage and Jay Good for the amount of the claim. A stay of execution for six days has been obtained, pending an appeal.

Greenwood Cemetery Lot Owners Meet. The annual meeting of the lot owners o Greenwood Cemetery was held yesterday. The Trustees report for 1885 was read and accepted. It is said tha the receipts from extinary sources of income were \$240. 184 31. against \$237.727.00 for the travious year. The interest entert find and increased \$30.50 and was an present \$801.881.22. A new pumping station had been built, and one fifth of a mile of use a kender made.

Rockland County's Town Elections. The results of Tuesday's town elections throughout Rockland county were not known until yes

terday, so heavy was the scricthing. In Grangetown, and Republican Emperature and Assessor were chosen, and in Sattempo the cutive Republican taken was elected. Have retried with the Sattempo the cutive Republican taken was elected. Have retried with the source of the A Token from the Suckem. Coroner Messemer celebrated his 54th birth

day yesterday, and was presented with an abony gold handed came by as Congressiman P. Henry Dugra, the Grand Sachem of Tanamany. The insurfation on the head of the came is: "Dr. M. J. B. Messener, From his friend, F. Henry Dugra." WASHINGTON, March 17.-It has been finally

settled that the Government's sait against the fiell Telephone Company, to test the validity of its misente shall be brought at Columnus, onto and the Inviest States Atterney for had district has been instructed accordingly. The left is compited and will be first to morrow or the next day. Justee Thurmon of special counsels in now at Columbus and has perfected all necessary arrangements at that point.

What's In a Name !

"What did you call that new boy. Uau !" asked the President as an att "Thomas Jefferson." "Is that als name, Dan !" ent as an attendant left the room.

"Well pay him up to the end of the menth and tot

EX-COLLECTOR ARMSTRONG.

Senator Morrill Showing that his Suspension WASHINGTON, March 17 .- At the time the ease of James Armstrong of Uties, the sugpended Collector of Internal Revenue, was before the Senate in secret session several weeks ago, facts were published about that gentleman in Tue Sun which he attempted to deny. Senator Morrill has now brought them out in open session in the debate in the Senate. He read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in which Mr. Manning says that the President and himself became convinced that Armstrong was not discharging the duties of his office efficiently, or in accordance

vinced that Armstrong was not discharging the duties of his office efficiently, or in accordance with proper business methods. Mr. Manning adds as avidence of his unfitness a letter written by him to the private secretary of the President. Commenting on this Mr. Morrill said:

"That was a letter giving abundant and satisfactory reasons for the suspension of this man, and there were also other papers sent and received, and I wish to say that the papers in support of the reasons given by the Nocretary were so satisfactory to the Committee on Finance that it was unanimously reperied, I say, then, that this person seemed to have as high a confidence in his ability in the position of an internal revenue edilector as Sancho Panza had in his ability to discharge the duties of Governor of a certain island, and he was about the same kind of politician, with equal qualifications, as I should pudge."

Mr. George—I desire to know whether on not this Sancho Panza Collector that you turned out appeared in response to the charges—tho one to whem that letter referred?

Mr. Morrill—The letter over his own signature was a sufficient indication of what the qualifications and character of the man were. Now, Mr. President—

Mr. George—Do I understand the Senator, then, to say that no expectantly was given to that man be appear and defend his character?

Mr. Morrill—He could not defend as influence.

At George—Do I understand the Senator, then, to say that no expectant of the senarcter?

Mr. Morrill—He could not defend his character?

Mr. Morrill—He could not defend his illueracy, and he could not defend some other points, and did not as k it, which it is unnecessary to mention.

It is now in order for Mr. Ellis H. Roberts to assail the veracity of Pather Morrill.

MONEY TO DELP TRELAND. nell and the Flahermen.

A jolly New Yorker went into Banker Kelly's office yesterday, exclaimed that it was a great day for Ireland, and slapped \$100 on the desk. He said it was for the Irish Parliamentary fund and wanted it put down as "Cash." The clerks put it down right off. Sun renders didn't forget the fishermen on the west const of Ireland. The St. Patrick's Day mail brought a

Previously acknowledged..... B Q. Thomas Willis, 8 and 10 Fourth avenue, A Laborer This letter was received last night:

This lotter was received last night:

To rag Entron or The Sun-Sir; it is almost impossible for any person who reads your paper and approves
of justice to resist helping the fright in their reasonable
efforts to obtain from the English the right to once
efforts to obtain from the English the right to once
their own divish laws for the government of Ireland,
remainly, at the same time a part of what is termed the
British bondom or empire, and it is equally difficult to
resist your appear for the starting fishermen, so I can
close you \$2-one for the Pariamentary fund and one for
the poor fishermen. Respectfully yours.

A Landship of June 11 to the poor fisherment of the poor fishe

THE SUN'S Parnell fund now stands:
Previously acknowledged. \$3,872 \$7
A Laborer. 1 CO Total \$5,878 37 Thoy, March 17.—At the mass meeting held in Music Hall to-night about \$3,000 was raised for the Parnell Parliamentary fund. Prior to the meeting there was a street parade in which about 5,000 persons took part.

BUNBEAMS.

-The yearly exports of umbrellas from England are valued at £581,000.

—A Holyoke paper-mill hand, 70 years old,

who had always been regarded as poor, was found after his death to have had nearly \$50,000. -A farmer in Passumpsic, Vt., made \$100 aplece from the milk of his 22 cows last year; and the same cows gave him \$2,400 during 1884.

—A member of the new Government in England is said to have refused to appear to court dress. Mr. Bright met the difficulty by black velvet.

-A full-sized pet deer kept in a Sacramento saloon, being frightened, jumped clear through a pane of glass seven inches wide by thirteen long.

Dakota farmers are making plans to grow

flax for fuel this summer. It is said that a ton of flax straw is worth more to burn than a ton of soft coal. —The O'Connell family of Beresford, Dak., has had nine additions in the last five years. One set of triplets and two sets of twine helped in the addition.

-Miss Kitty Austin, 83 years old, stepped on Friday, to call on some friends. These villages are just fourteen miles apart. -A patent has been granted in Russia for lucifer match that can be used an indefinite number of

times, the wood being impregnated with a special chem-cal solution that will allow of such re-use. -A missionary reports that the River Euphrates bids fair to disappear altogether in the spreading marshes just below Babylon, which have ruined the teamboat channel and are now obliterating navigation

-The Nineteenth Hussars have taken their fox hounds to Egypt. In the first can an old cow buffulo charged one of the hunteman, and he barely use apad with his life, after a chase almost us a duous as the fox was called upon to undergo.

-Germany has eight schools of forestry. where five years' training is required of those who suck positions under the dovernment, sithough a course of study half as long may be taken by smateurs. France supports a single school at Nancy. -German dealers "take in" the stamps .-

nd sometimes the collectors as well-of all countries, s complete set of American newspaper stamps, from the two cents to the \$00 (face value \$210,50), can be had in ermany for three marks (73 cents).

-Mr. Theron E. Piatt of Fairfield county, onn, has raised 230 varieties of potatoes on his farm during the past year. The study of funguit pests of the potato has also occupied his attention, and his discovery

eries respecting certain diseases of this plant are likely -A private letter from Concho county, cattle region of western Texas, says that the rinter there thus far has been unusually mild-" must of the time like May or June in the Northern States !

Only one-half of one per cent, of the cattle and sheep of that region have been lost. -A member of the Staten Island Natural cience Association reports that a dezen years ago an nmense colony of night herons established itself on Staten Island, but is now almost exterminated. The Italian laborers of the neighborhood regularly robbed the herony to get the eggs for food, and some of the farmers sought the eggs to mix, beaten up, with folder

-Sarah Bernhardt has thrown up her part in "Marion Delorme" in order to devote herself exclusive-y to the study of the role of Ophelia for the forthcom by representation of "Hamlet "at the Porte St. Martin It was with some reluctance that she unfortook the part, she says, fearing that she was hardly vontrul amough to do thorough justice to shakespeare's hiro-ine. However, she reducted that she was only mont

the same agens Miss Terry, and her scruples gave war -Composite photography has been appiled by Dr. Persifor Frazer of Philadelphia to the test incodesignatures. Though his experiments can not yet be said to ensure absolute certainty in discriminating true from forged writing, it is considered that one grea point, at least, has been gained, "in the fact that it ro moves the judgment * * * from the possible base's personal expert opinion, and allows the testion of the distinguish to be weighted by Judge and jury like and that testimony."

-Twenty-five years ago a young Smitchman united degrich were to australia leaving his wife behind him. After some years are heard that he was lead, and came to Hamilton, thanks with her little son, and there married hir. Nothelson. Six years and he thed. Meanwhile Garries, who had not died, returned to Noutiana with a nice inthe fortune, and began hunting for file with. The weeks ago sin received a letter from him, and a neck ago he inter the in Hamilton, and the were again regularly and lawfully married. -The island of Juan Fernandez, upon

which Alexander Selairs, the prototype of Robinson Cruses, spent his four soldiers years has herer since been inhibited until twelve years ago, which the bressen Towernor Endt settled mean it with a small colony. Bods is a Switzer. In 1696 he fought for Austria against the Prussians, and in 1870 for France. After the defeat of the French be emigrated to Chili and made himself use-ful to toe Government, at whose invitation he undertook the colonization of Robinson Grusse's lonely island. ernor and Judge. Must of the authors over whom he presides are German and simile. Nearly all the vegetstion of the temperate zone thrives upon Juan Fernandel.